Clearance of Petroleum Products

350. SHRI S. S. SURJEWALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have taken any decision allowing private organisations/bodies to get their Petroleum projects cleared from Government;

(b) if so, the parameter fixed therefor; and

(c) by when the country would be able to attain self sufficiency in production of Petroleum Products and various steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) Following liberalisation of policies, the Government have approved some petroleum projects in the private sector, depending on the technoeconomic viability of the projects and capacity of the enterpreneurs to mobilise the requisite financial resources.

(c) If the projects so far cleared are completed in time the refining capacity would be adequate to meet the demand.

Gap Between Demand and supply of Petroleum and its Products

351. SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken to reduce the ever widening gap between the demand and indigenous supply of petrol, petroleum products and natrual gas;

(b) what is the anticipated demand of petrol, diesel and other petroleum products and natrual gas for the year 1992-93 and to what extent the indigenous supply is expected under each item; and

(c) the anticipated foreign exchange burden on Indian exchequer due to the imports of petrol and petroleum products in the year 1992-93;

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Following steps are being taken in this regard:

(i) increase in the refining capacity in the country;

(ii) increase in the indigenous crude and natural gas production; and

(iii) maximising conservation efforts.

(b) During 1992-93 the estimated demand of petroleum products is likely to be 60,290 TMT against the estimated indigenous production of 50,794 TMT. The estimated production of Natural gas during 1992-93 is 18.3 billion cubic meters.

(c) The oil import bill would depend upon the prices prevailing in the international market and the quantities to be imported.

Compressed Natural Gas Cylinders in Cars

352. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the newsitem under the caption "Bombay Taxis Go Green" which appeared in "India Today" dated the 15th November, 1992;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to make CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) cylinders which can be fitted into dickies of cars; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the first phase of the Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) development programme being introduced in Bombay from January, 1993 by the Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) 50 petrol driven cars including taxies are planned to be

converted to petrol/CNG bifuel operation. GAIL is currently importing conversion kits and CNG storage cylinders.

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise.

Transfer of Excess Gas from Bombay High to Southern States

353. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal of laying the pipeline to transfer the excess gas from Bombay High to the Southern States pending with Government for a long time, if so the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that natural gas worth Rs. 1000 crores is continuously being burnt or flared each year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) An Inter-ministerial Group had been constituted to examine the techno-economic feasibility of transporting natural gas from Western Offshore to Southern States. The report of the Group has been examined by the Government and the concept of a pipeline to the Southern Region has been approved in principle.

(b) No, Sir

Shortage of Kerosene in Karnataka

354. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute shortage of kerosene in Karnataka and if so, whether Government propose to allot required quantity of kerosene specially for rural areas at the earliest; and

(b) what is the released of kerosene in the country in relation to population during the last three years and reasons for imbalances, if any, in allocations state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) Kerosene is a deficit product in the country and the allocations to the States are made on historical basis. Year-wise allocations are given in the attached statement..

Statement

SKO allocation to the States/Uts for the Years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92

States	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Northern Region			
Haryana	144670	152631	150777
Himachal Pradesh	36888	36654	35095
Jammu & Kashmir	66317	67611	66567
Punjab	305791	324769	318794
Rajasthan	255184	268636	264758
Uttar Pradesh	893957	912026	905891
Chandigarh	20053	20920	20113
Delhi	228641	240106	238171